MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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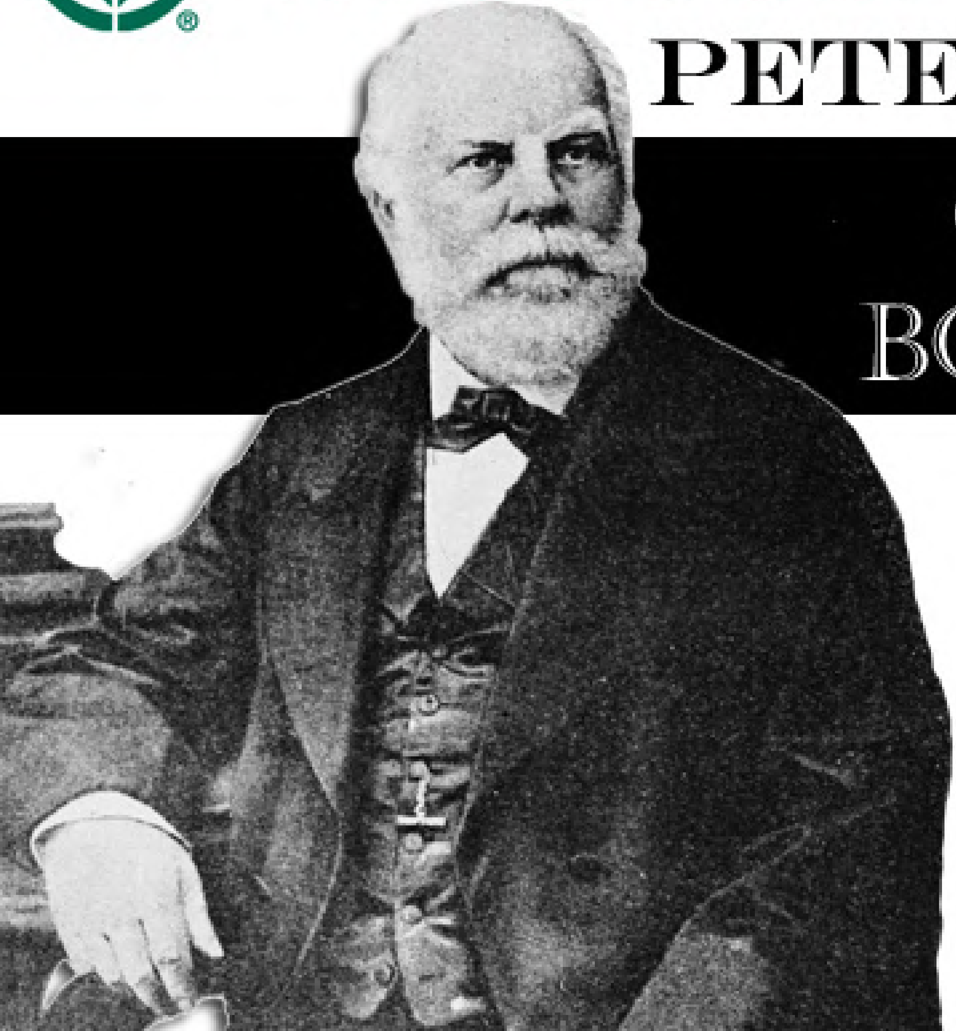


Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

Cactaceae

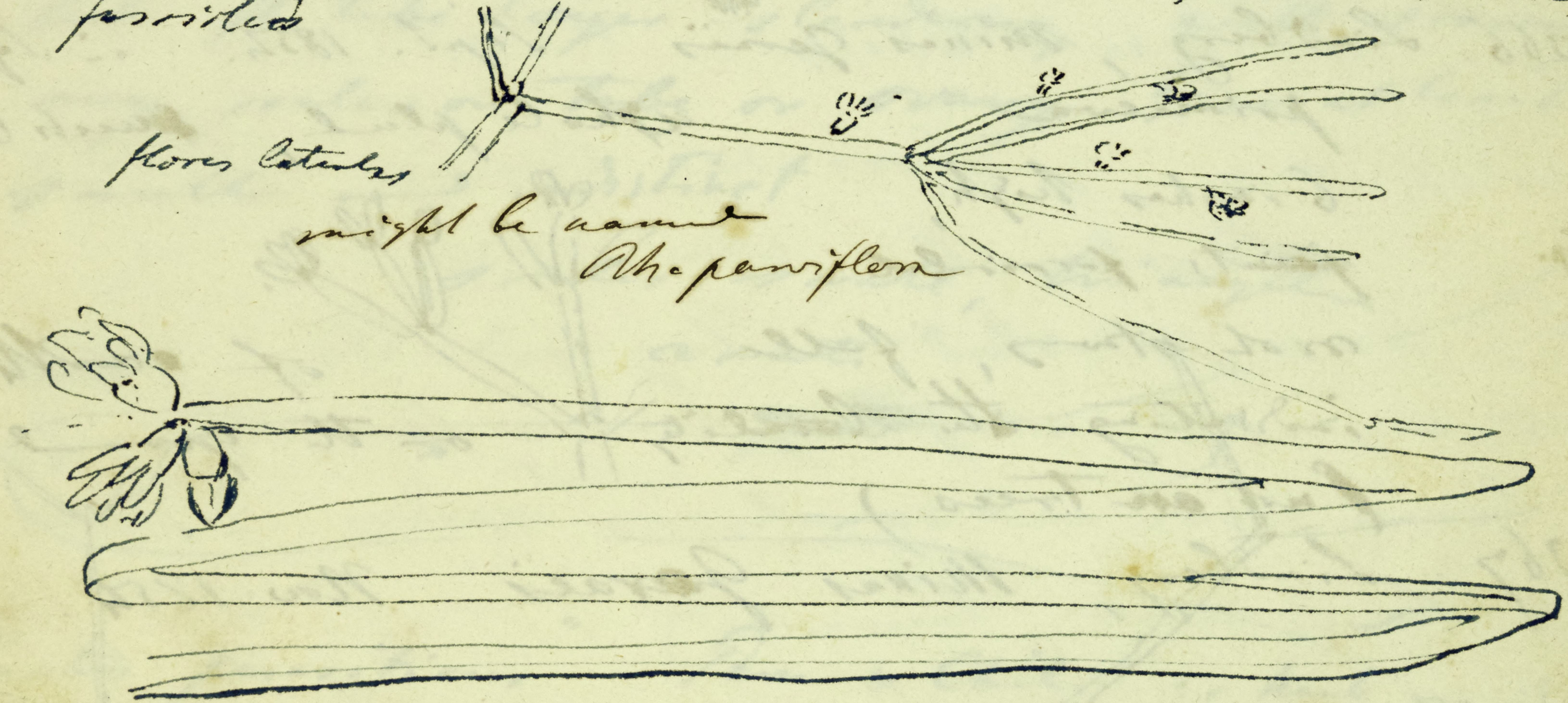
Herbarii Martiani

Nov. 1857

611 G. A. Lindberg. Oct. 1854. Minas Geraës, in truncis arborum
sp. has the habit and appearance of Disisocactus biformis Lindl — but berries not ripe — it ~~might~~ is no doubt a Rhipsalis; especially as the fruit seems whitish

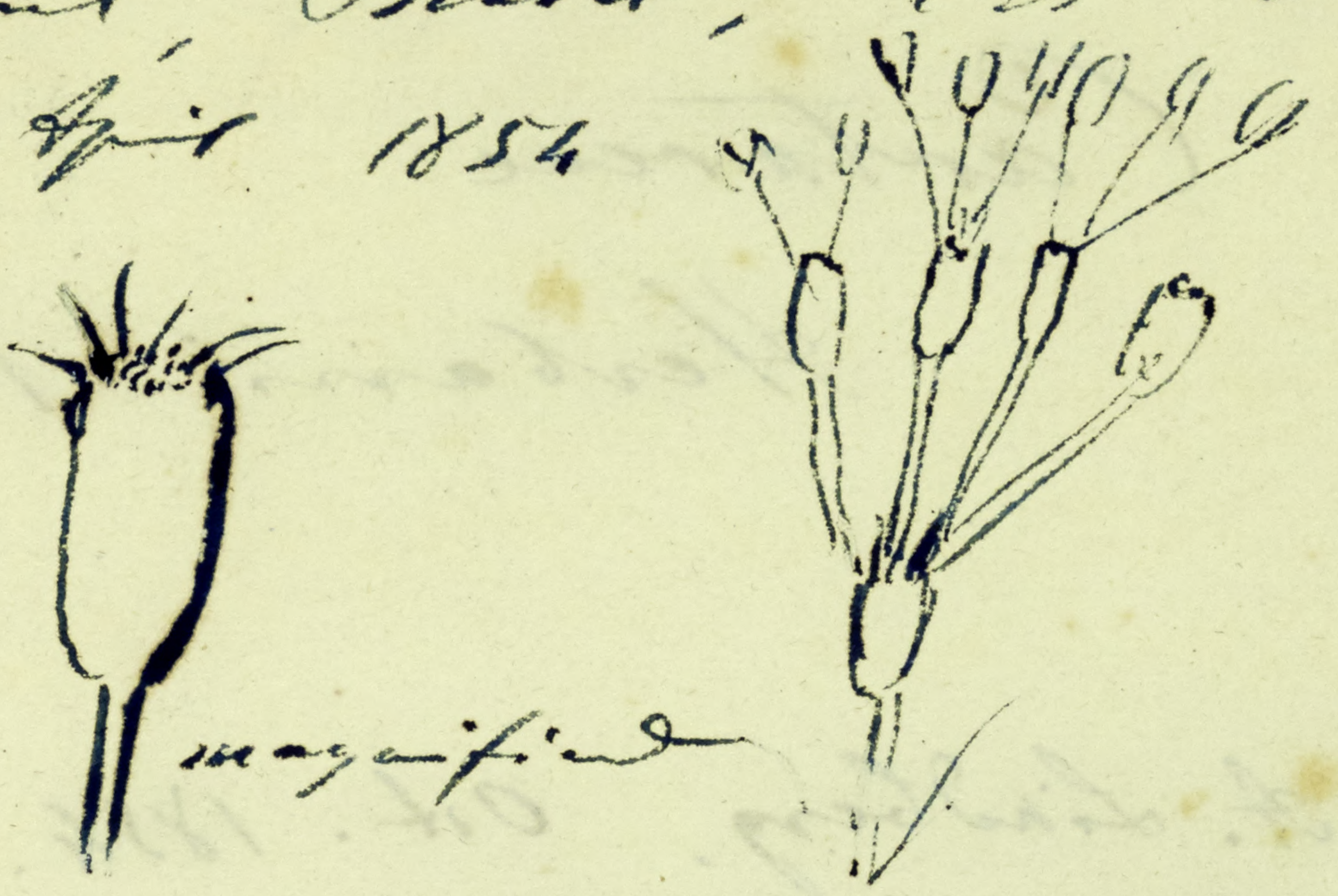
368 G. A. Lindberg Sept 1854 see below Minas Geraës in sylva primaeva — Rh. Cassyta! see below in flower

364. Lindberg St Paul, Brasil in rupibus Apr. 1854 notwithstand
sp. ~~sine flore~~ very small flowers very slender plant. of the habit of Rh. Cassyta; branches fascicled



365. Lindberg, St Paul, Brasil, in arboribus parasitica 24 April 1854

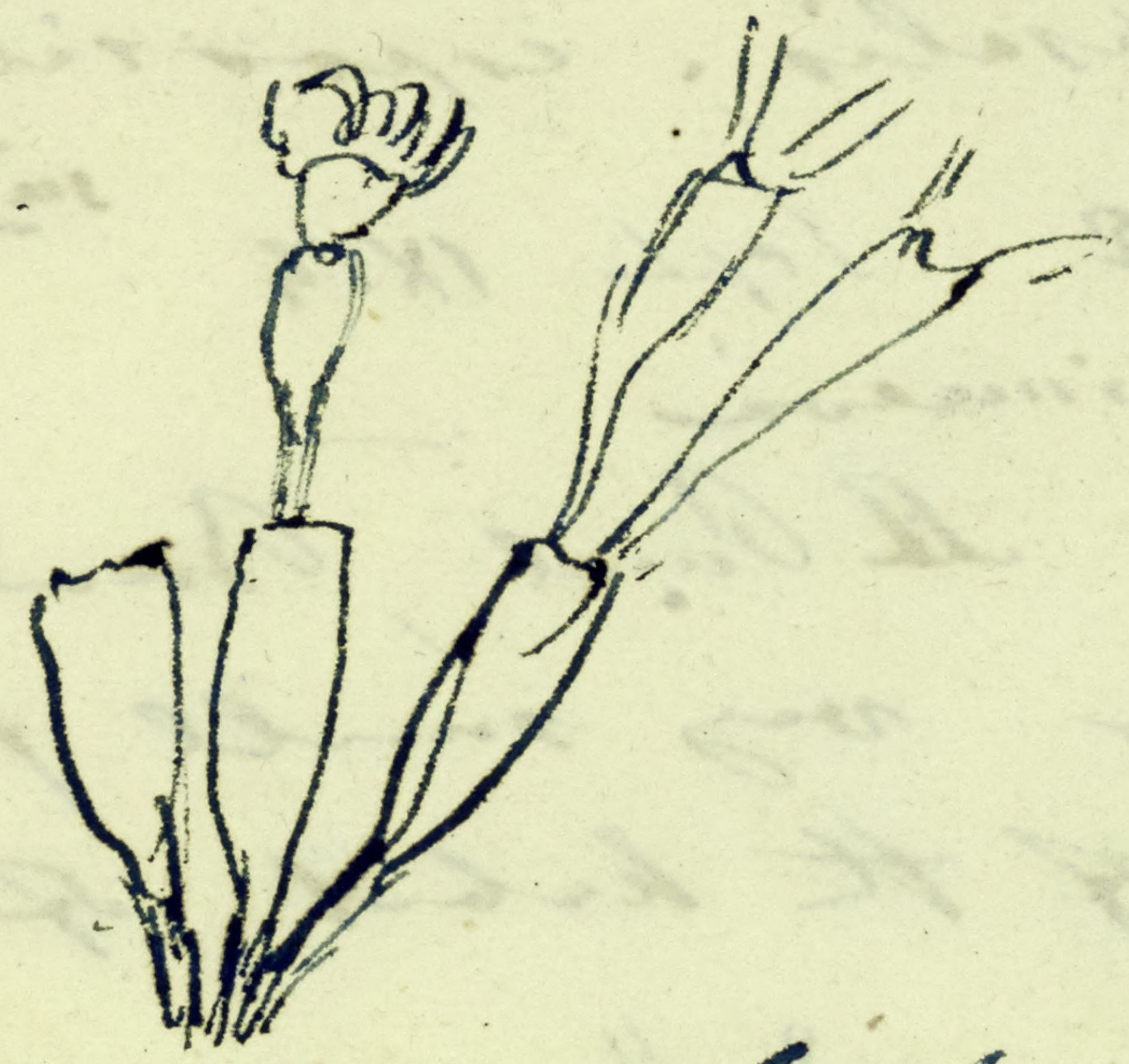
Rh. salicornioides
but stipes longer
joints smaller
bristles distinct



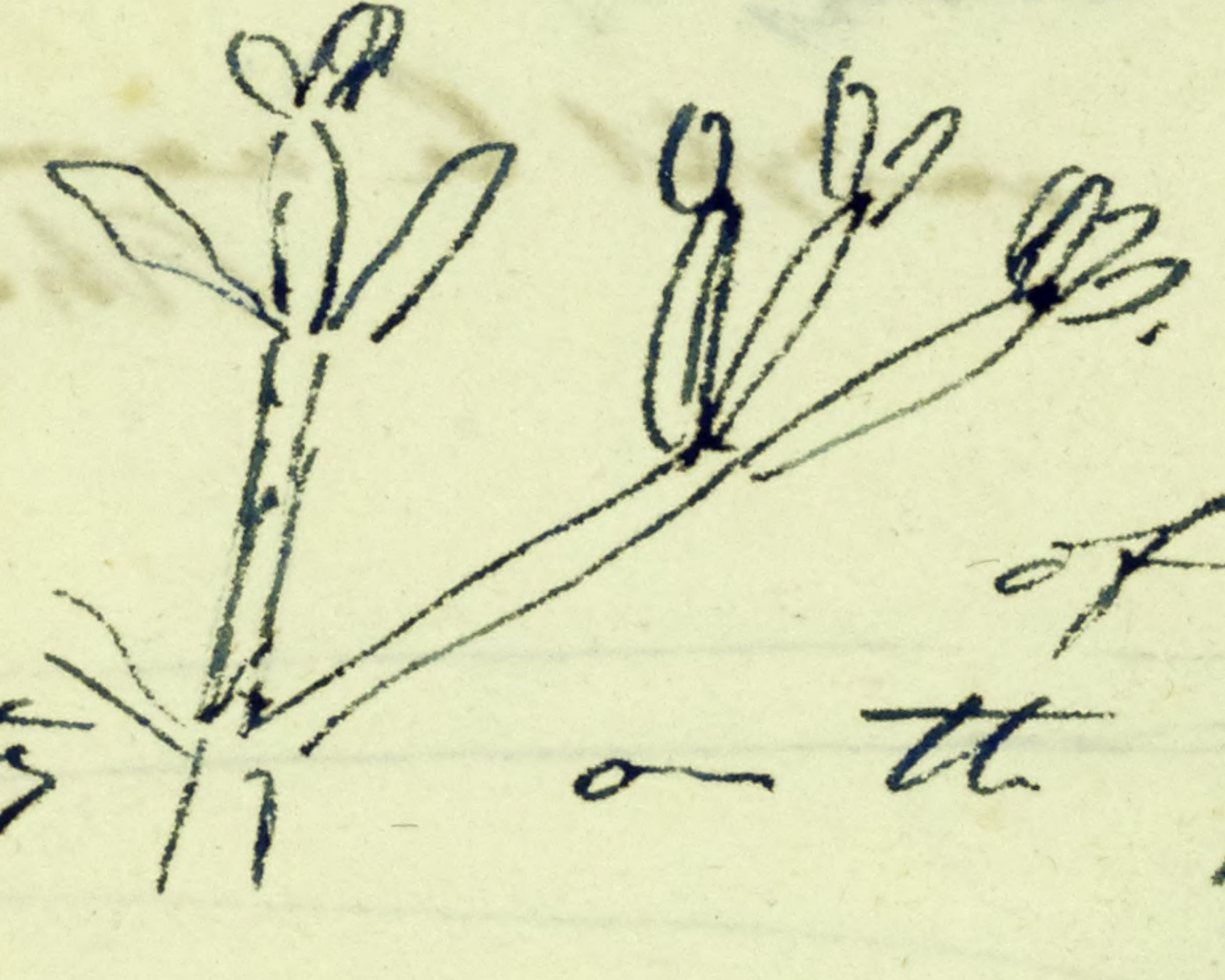
no flowers

365 Lindberg Minas Geraës in arboribus putrescentibus Sept. 1854

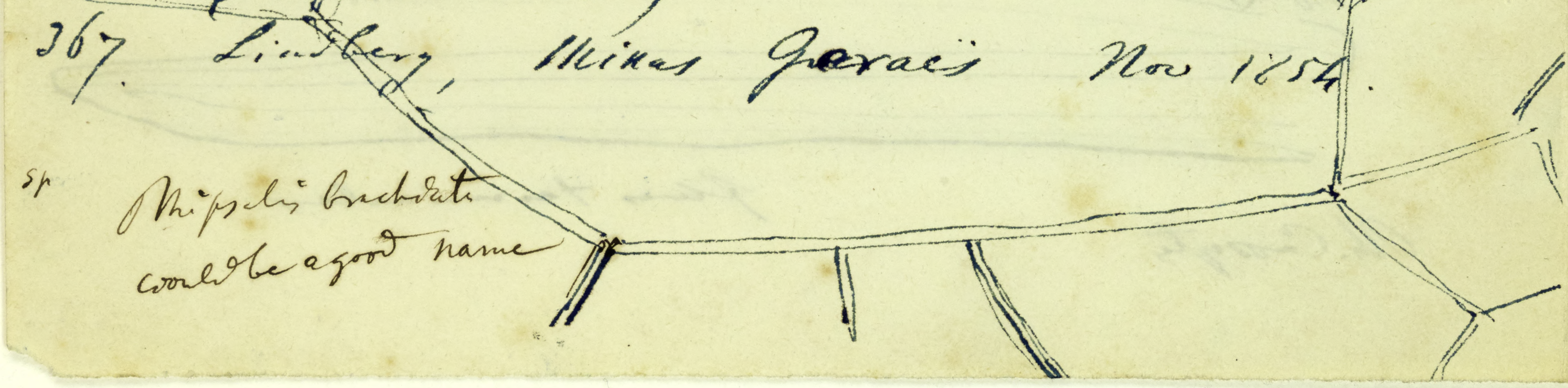
sp. this seems to be the true Rh. Salicornioides in flower.



366. Lindberg, Minas Geraës Sept. 1854. in Sylva primaeva a whole plant, much branched
6 inches high,
Sp. joints fasciculate –
root strong, full of earth –
indicating the locality on the ground
(not on trees)



367. Lindberg, Minas Geraës Nov 1854.



Sp.

Rhipsalis brachiata
would be a good name

very near Rh. parviflora. 364 — but still more slender
and branching in right angles.

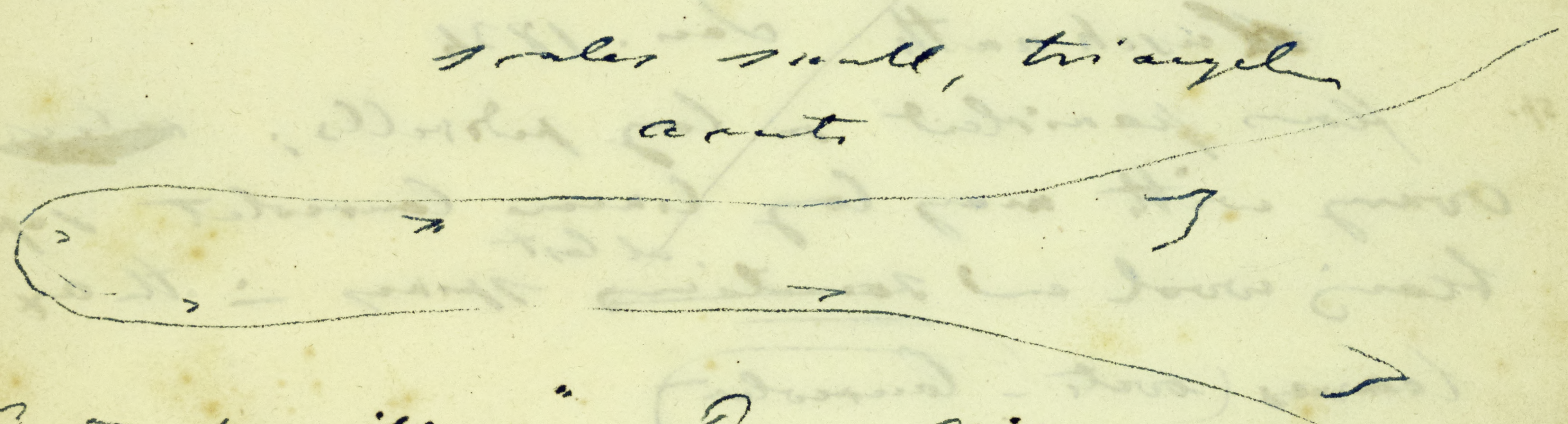
Cactus Phyllanthus — the long flowered old species, Paramaribo,
(Surinam ?) in arboribus parasitica, Wullschlaegel
sp fruit oval, 1 inch long — seed pitted, curved
quite peculiar. no number

1478 Cactus alatus Sw. Surinam, in arboribus parasit
sp „Sehr kleine weisse Blüthen" Wullschlaegel
no flowers, no doubt a Rhipsalis

1479 Rhipsalis in arboribus parasitic pendula
sp. Surinam Wullschlaegel; probably the
same as Lindley's 364

223 Cactus octangularis L.? Cult. Paramaribo
ad Sepes 12–16' alt. fl. alb. bacca rubr.
Wullschlaegel much like C. peruvianus
but fl tube longer & slenderer, with scarcely
any scales on tube or ovary! or at least
small and indistinct

scales small, triangular
acute



. Cactus parasiticus" Peru & Chili ex herb reg. Berol.
Ruiz Lez. seems the ordinary Rhipsalis Cassytha

Cereus Martianus Zucc. H. B. Monac. (ovary more spiny)
rooting — very similar to C. flagelliformis: fl. larger

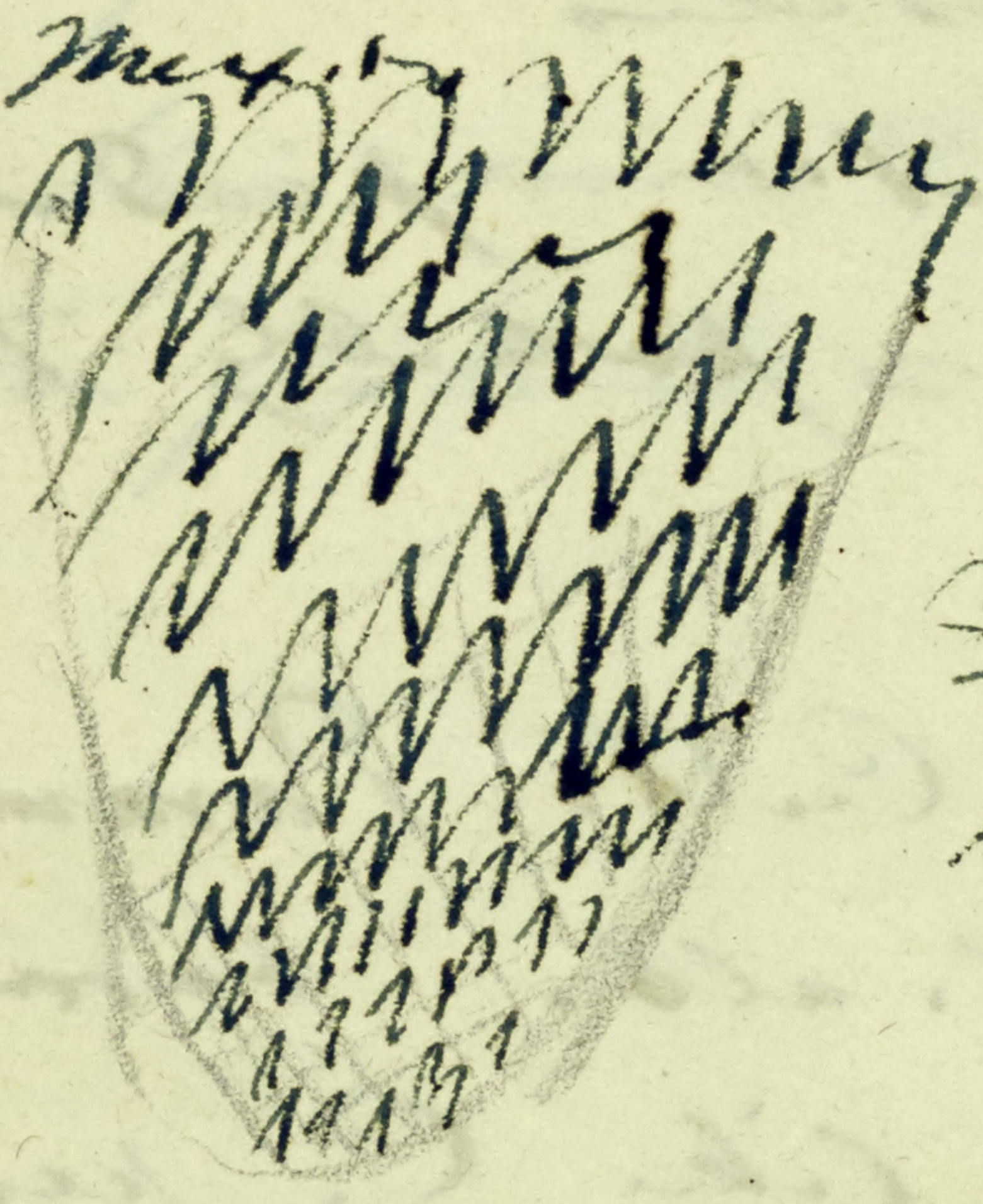
Cactus alatus Sw. San Pedro Frio, Mexico, Karwinski
the very large flowered plant; fl. 6 inches long.
and almost as wide

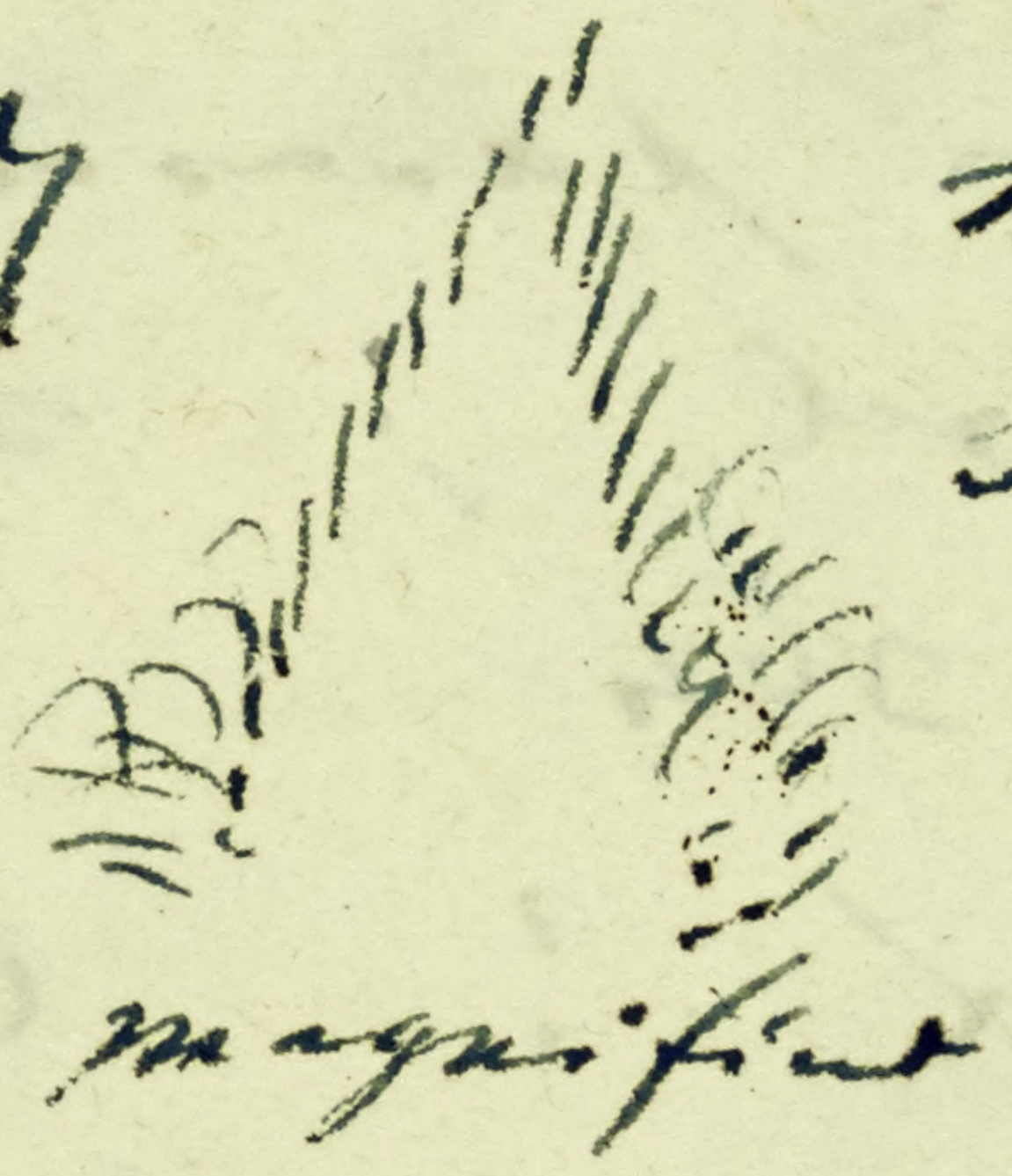
sp C. phyllanthus W. Pará, Sieber fl. 1 foot long!

Cereus Tlalpujahua, Mexico, Keerl sine fig.

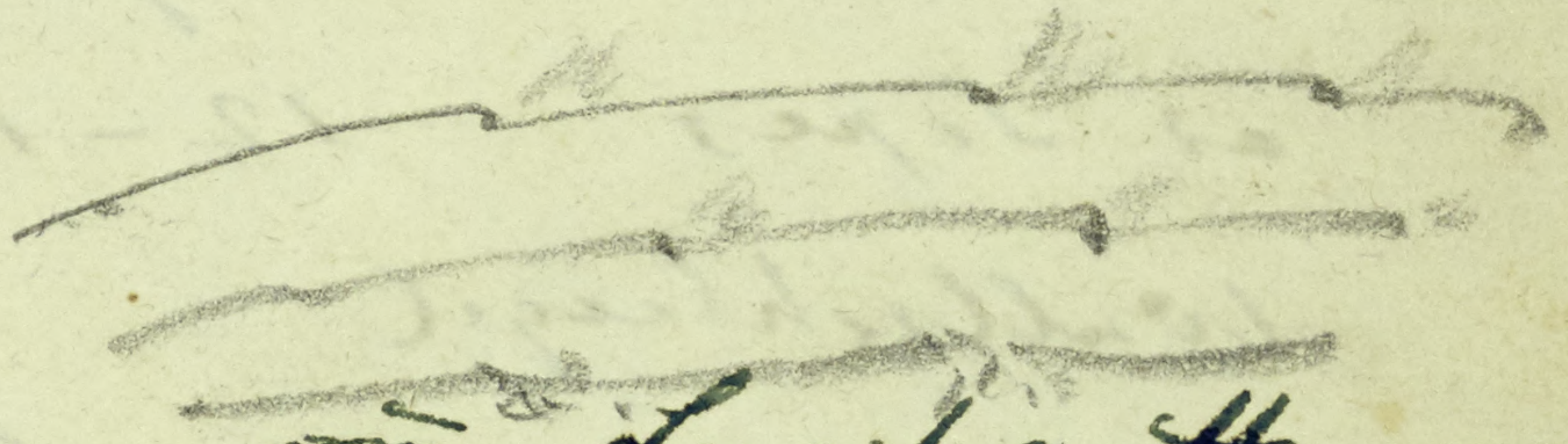
Rhipsalis pendula Ins. mauritius Sieber II. 262

Echinocactus macrodiscus Mart. Keerl. Tlalpujahua





squamae calycinae numerosissimae, acutae ciliatae versus basin fimbriatae



Cereus myosurus Capocabana com. Luschnath 1834.
seems to be a triangular Rhipsalis

Peirescia, Serra dos Orgãos Brasil
Luschnath Jan. 1834

sp. flowers panicled on long pedicells; [illegible]
ovary with many long linear lanceolat sepals
bearing wool and sometimes at last spines in the axills
leaves (ovate - lanceolate)

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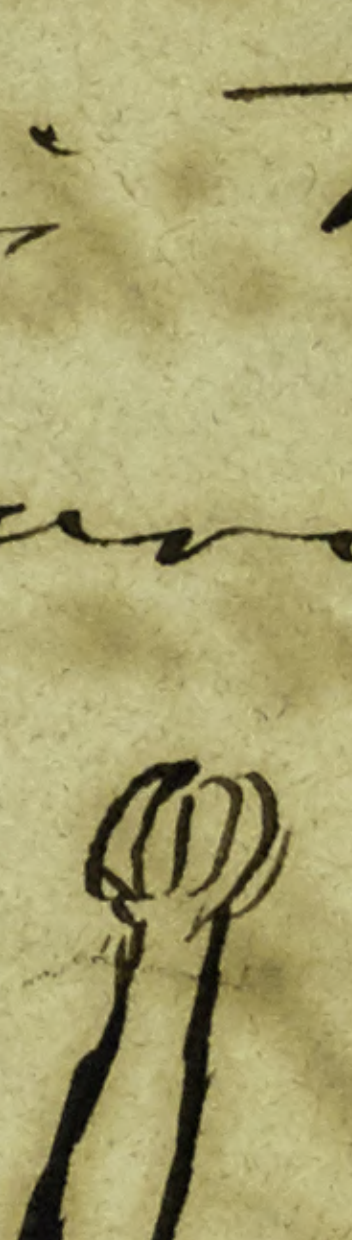
V. H. Dyck. Jan. 1857

Echinocactus ingens is very different from my plant received from Dr Poselger. A specimen 6 inches high has 12 ribs and 7–8 stout radial spines and 4 similar central ones. A smaller one, 4 inches high has 8 ribs, 7 radial spines and 1 central one a little stouter, straight.

E. californicus 5 inches high, 13 ribs 7 radial and 1 scarcely curved central one; 2 upper 2 lateral and 3 lower radial spines.

E. uncinatus has always short central spines figure of Pfeiffer gives it acute petals, but the more accurate one of Pr. Salm has 18 or 20 obtuse oblong petals; — in this figure, 9 short stigmata rose coloured, form a compact head, on the thick short style, which is also rose coloured



Ech. Labouretii (Senkes' specimen) seems very E. viridiflorus.

Cer

Echin Treculianus Hort Paris = E. sinuatus (costis angustis)

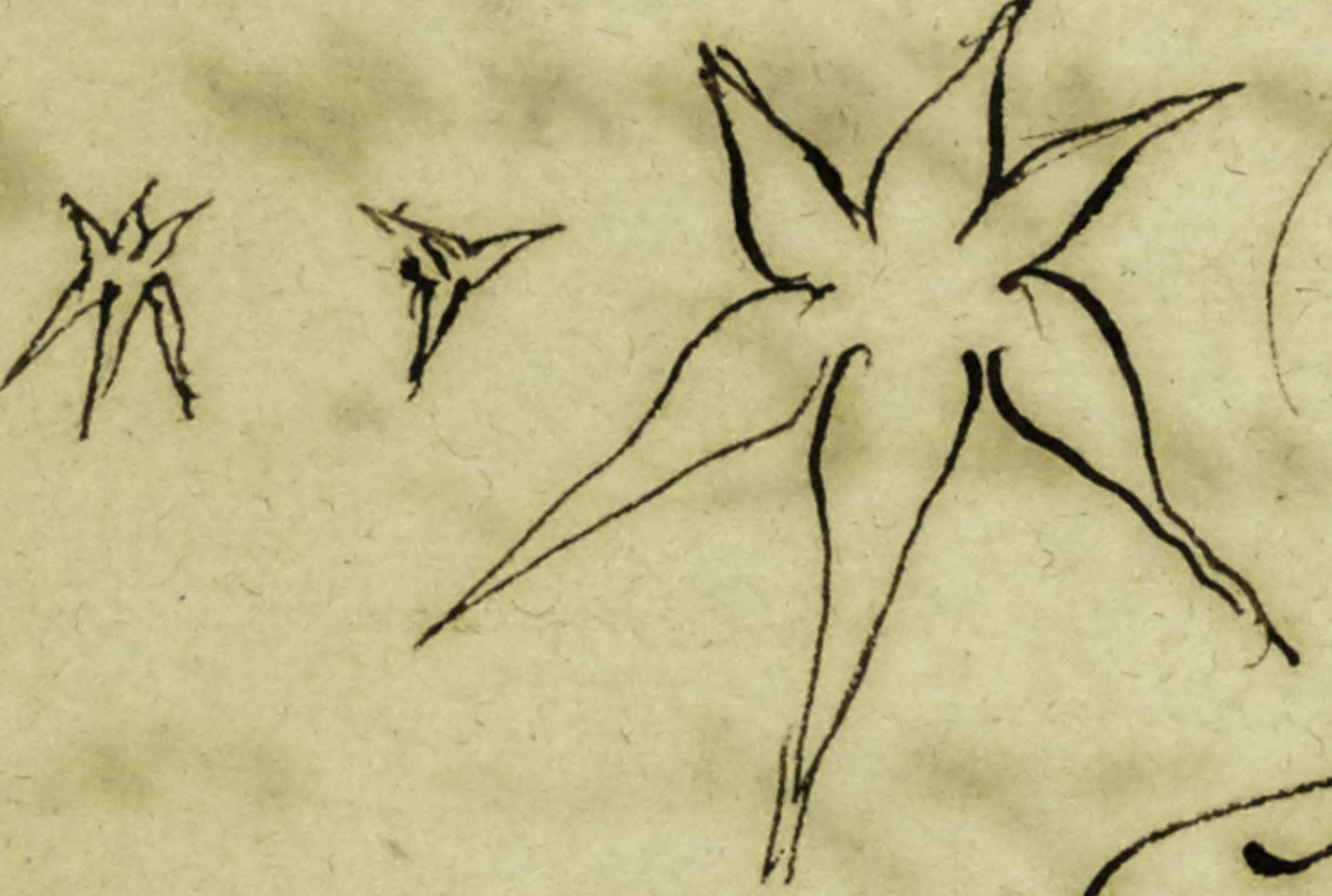
11

Cereus candicans and lamprochlorus scarcely do belong to Echinocerei; stout columns 2 or 3 inches diameter, 2 or 3 feet high, with large immersed areolae and numerous stout spines. —

C. cinerascens is our plant from Mexico and cultivated in many Gardens in StLouis; 7 ribs, lower older part of stem gray and barklike, whence probably the name — flesh flabby. —

C. acifer is similar to the latter one; ~~all the~~ whole stem is grayish brown, bark-like with the exception of the youngest part only; spines somewhat like those of C. polyacanthus, several central ones, lower one longer. —

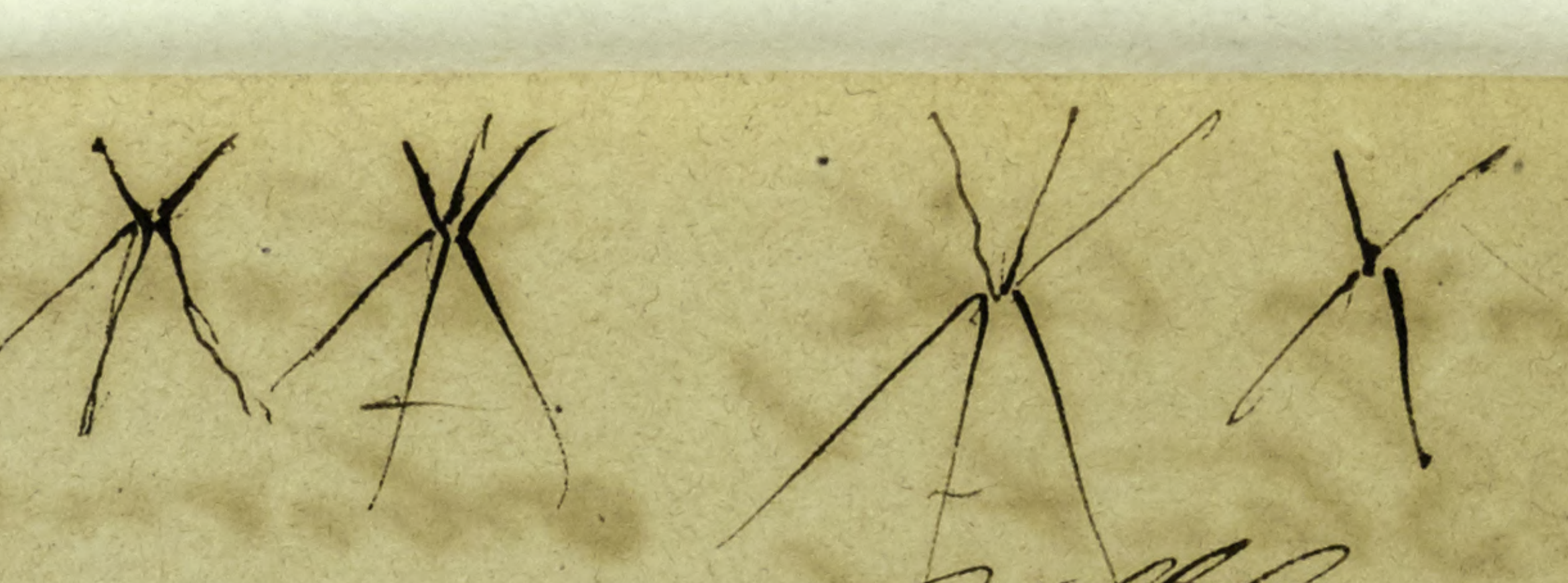
Cer. subinermis Salm is a very peculiar species, ovate, glaucous, 7 ribs, with deep sulci; ribs ~~up~~wards, very much compressed, and almost winglike, broad below. — Areolae 3-4 l. distant, orbicular usually with 6 very small radial spines, very bulbous at base upper 3 1 line long, lower 3 about 2 lines long; very rarely 1 central spine, similar; often, especially on the younger part of the plant, only 3 lower spines or none at all.;


(magnified.) ~~flowers, not rarely~~ flower exactly like that of Cereus ctenoides, 13 green stigm.

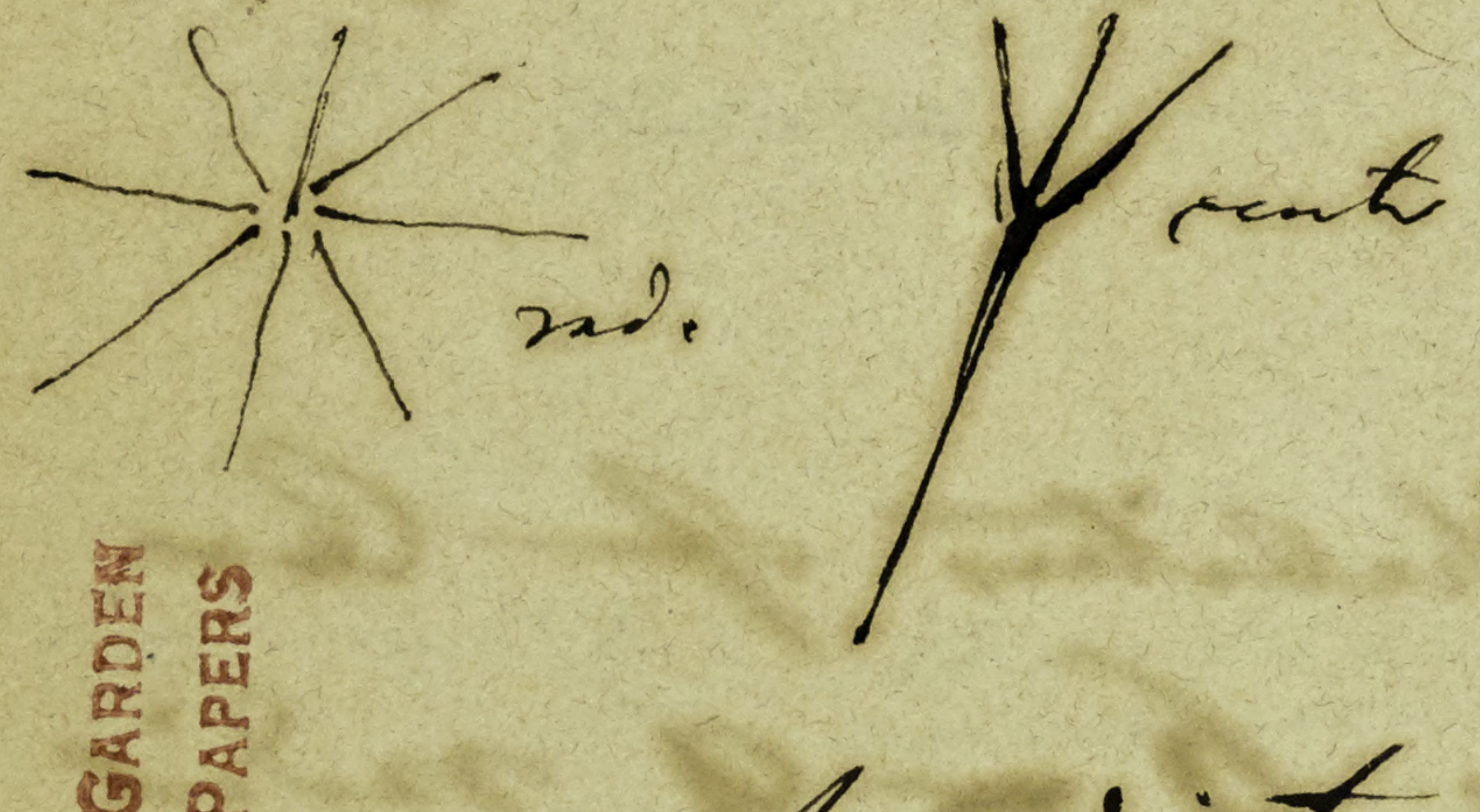
Cereus Ehrenbergii; habitus of Cer. Berlandieri; but it has 6-9 radial spines, 3-4 central ones; all bristle, like, ½-1 inch long —; areolae closely approximate;

Cer. pentalophus 5 angular; ribs tuberculate, but tubercles only slightly prominent; colour greenish yellowish — 2 or 3 upper shorter and

3 lower longer spines
upper spines often brownish
Another specimen has spines a little
longer."



C~~ereus~~ Blankii Poselg. belongs to the same section; cylindric; branching at base 7 ribbed; ribs very much tuberculed; tubercles almost cylindric like those of ~~Cer~~ Berlandieri; — radial spines 8 bristle like, white almost equal; central ones 4 bulbose brownish; 3 upper ones shorter terete lower one longer than all the others, deflexed, compressed. —



According to several figures Cer. pernarrânus has no scales on ovary and lower part of tube?

Cer. Curtisii & Nigricans (Pilocerei Salm) have very few scales (1–3) on ovary and upper sepals much larger than the short smaller broadly oval very numerous petals

Cer. limensis 2' high column — 12 ribs, spines close and numerous much like dasyacanthus, — red brown

C. multangularis 20 ribs; similar to last yellowish brown spines.

3399

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H6. Mus Palat Vindobon Jul. 1869

"Cactus floribundus" Brasilia Schott 5813
is a Rhipsalis with dichotomous or verticillate
branches, terete, Cassytha like; fl., no fruit;
radicant, young joints with distinct spiral
areolae. – Sieber flor Maurit II.259 seems to be the same

Mamill. pusilla ex hb Portenschlag in fruit –
from San Domingo – whether specimen thence?
is not certain; or cult.?

Echinopsis turbinata, regular Echinopsis flower, with
stiff bristle pointed sepals etc – only 5–6" long
Good smell

E. Decaisneana is similar, but a little larger,
6–7 inches long –

"Cereus tetragonus" stem or branch 1½ inch diameter
spines stout 5–7; the shorter about 10–14 l. long
directed obliquely upwards – shorter ones radiating downward
flower 6" long about 4" wide; ovary with
about 15 short triangular scales with abundant brown
wool and some spinules in axil; tube over 3"
long with only about 5 similar sepals with
axillary tomentum – inner sepals & petals linear
lanceolate numerous

Epiphyllum, Brasilia Gardner 429 see sketch

Rhipsalis Brasilia Lhotsky
2d 116.
is the very slender one in fruit

Opuntia caespitosa Poepp. flower! ovary with large persistent
lanceolate sepals – woolly in axil

3400

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Notes made in the Herbarium reg. Monac.

Nov. 1857

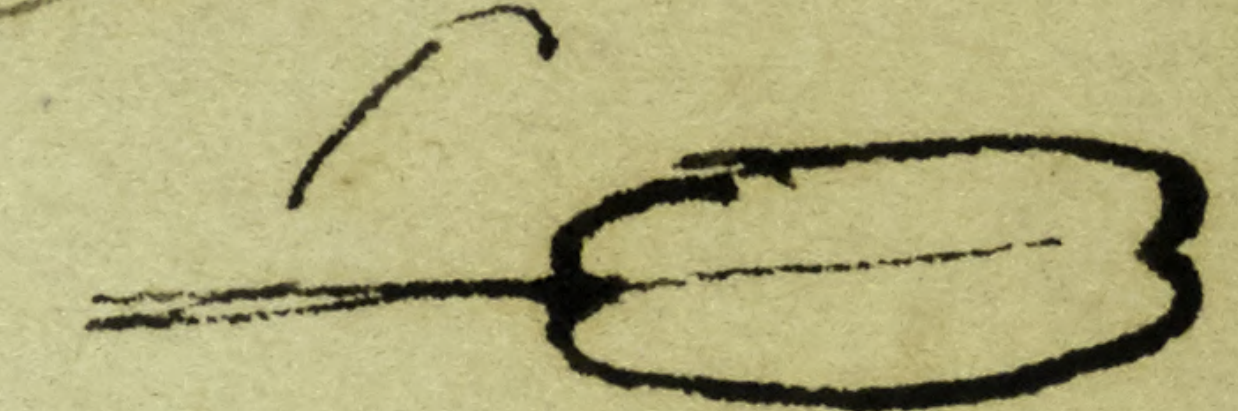
Cactaceae

Melocactus mirabilis Mart. in campis saxosis Prov. Bahia Brasil.

Specimens only the unripe fruit in the white wool and thin red bristles.

Cereus No. 848. Wullschlaegel 1849. Fairfield. Jamaica. in rupibus, arboribus vetustis parasitica

Cer. peruvianus has very few calycine scales (oblong, obtuse) on tube and scarcely any on ~~fru~~ ovary! ~~fil~~ anthers attached at base!



Cer. Mexico, Karwinski. only a flower. see figure is probably the same as Cer. triangularis Hort. Monach. distinguished by the long and lax sepals, even on ovary petals much broader than in the cultivated C. triangul.

C. triangularis Hort. Monac. see figure and notes

C. serpentinus; flower 6 inches long; ovary covered with numerous areolae, almost without scales but each with a fascicle of 8 or 12 bristles

C. nycticallus, similar to last, but larger, petals and sepals even narrower, linear, areolae on tube and ovary even more numerous bristles more numerous, hairlike, flexuous, not straight.

grandiflorus ? Mexico Karwinski — only a flower 10-12 inches long, more robust, petals broader spathulate acute or cuspidate; 18 filiform stigmata — petals perhaps reddish.

grandiflorus Gardens

flagelliformis Gardens

Phyllocactus phyllanthoides, the short flowered common Garden plant.

Ph. Hookeri ? Brasil, ex herb. Zuccarinii.

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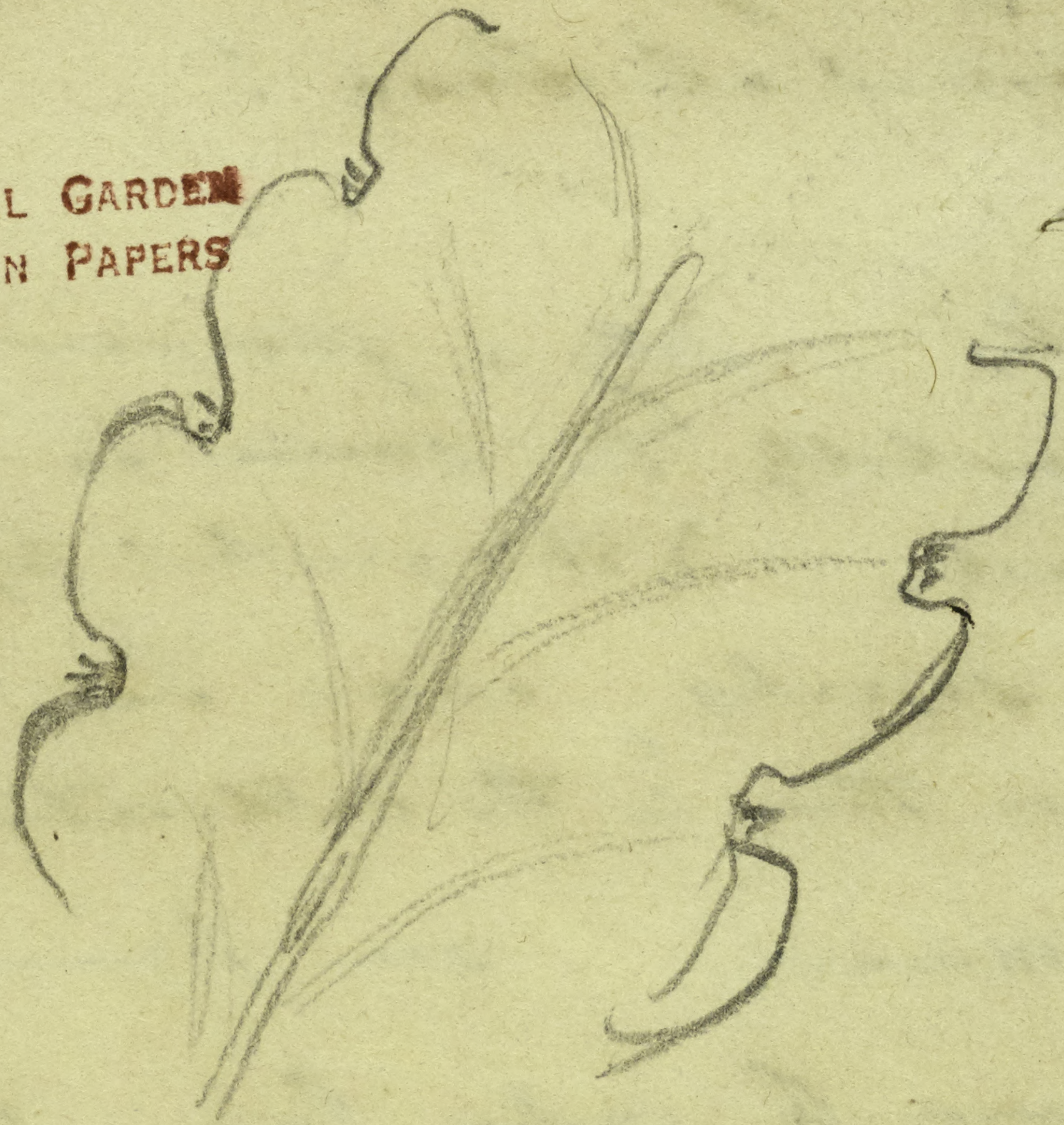

why not a Rhipsalis ??

no flower; deeply crenate. with spinulose bristles on the areolae

Phyllor. Phyllanthus (sine nomine) ex herb Schmiedel flowers almost a foot long, not more than 2 inches wide; with 8 or 10 scales on ovary, but scarcely as many on the slender tube! ~~not~~ areolae indistinct, not even with wool

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Rhipsalis
Disisocactus biformis Lindl

Wullschlaegel 846. Jamaica, westmoreland, in arboribus parasitica. — in fruit.

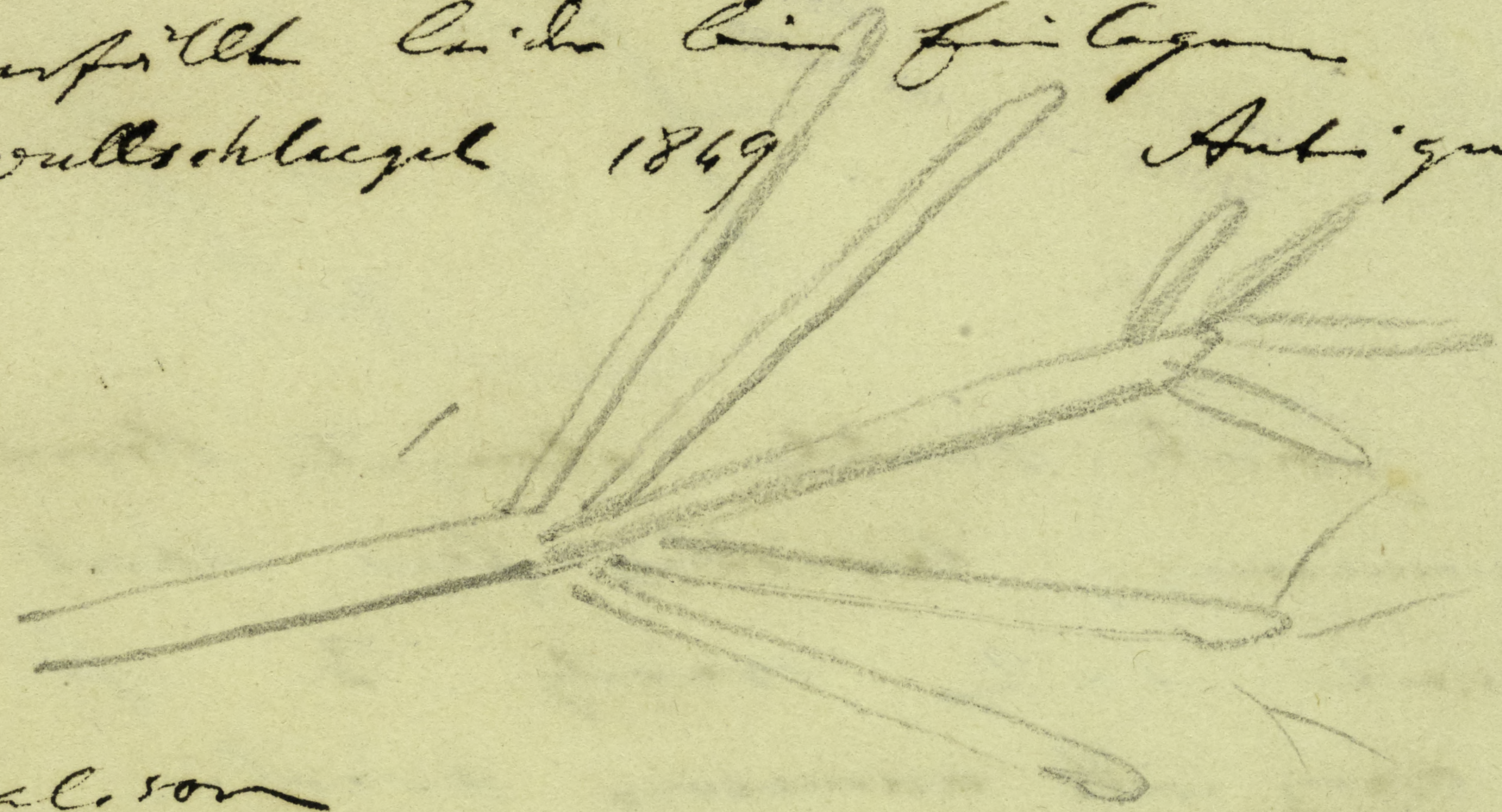
the common cultivated form — with Rhipsalis

D. bif. var. major — branches 8–12 inches by 1/2 broad, otherwise apparently the same.

Wullschlaegel N. 847 „ scheint mir verschieden; Standort ähnlich" u. —

Rhipsalis fasciculata Don ? " In saxosis montosis zerfällt leider beim Einlegen

N. 253 Wullschlaegel 1849 Antigua



Rh. salicorn

Rh. funalis

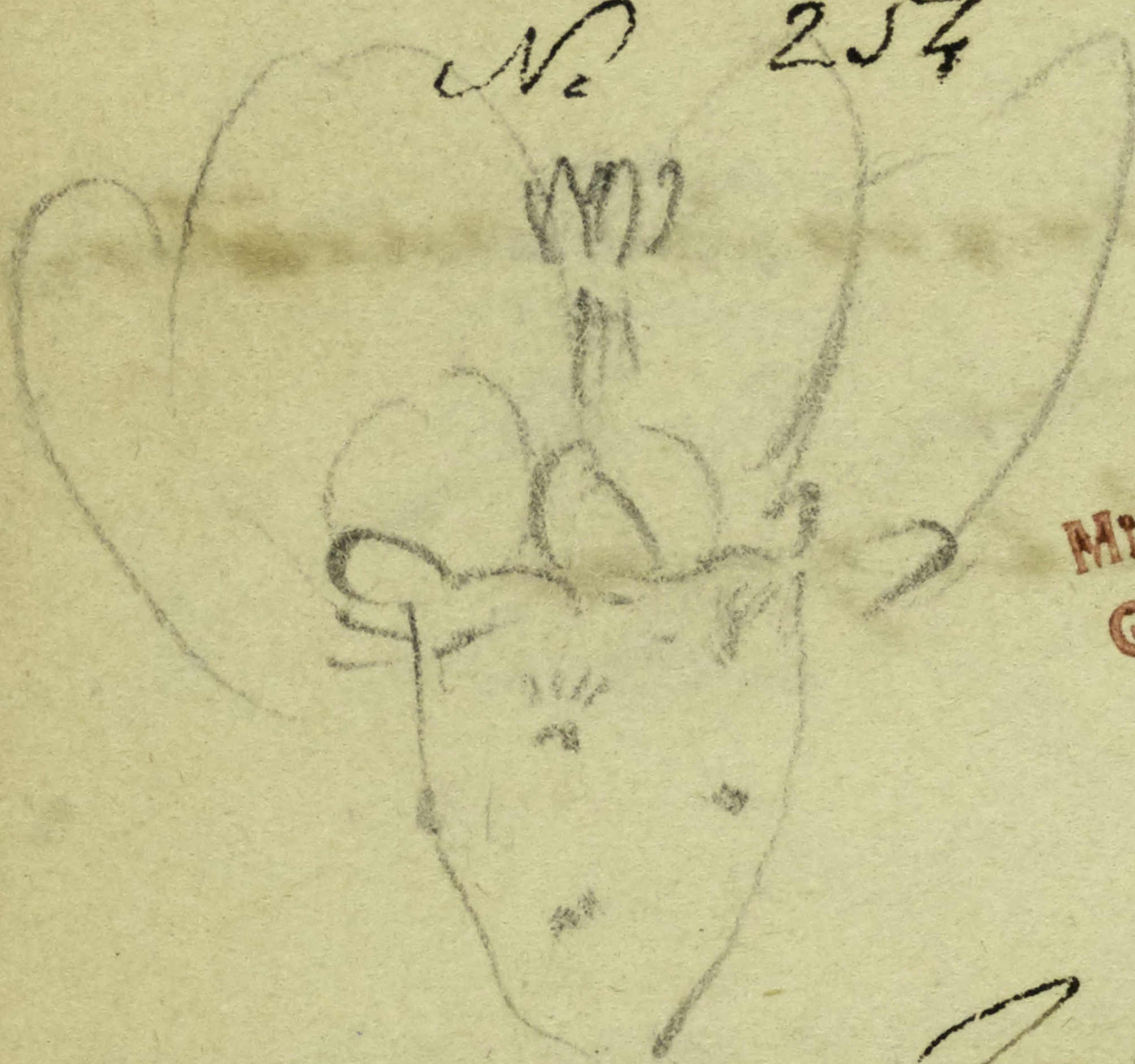
Rh. e brasilia Pohl looks very much like the above fasciculata

Rh. Cassytha Pará Brazil Spruce 282 is certainly a much more slender plant, though also with fasciculate branches

3401

Opuntia caespitosa Poepp Andes de Antuco Chili
Poeppig 1828. habit of our Clavatae,
but leaves very conspicuous, more persistent
only 1 larger (1") and 2 smaller spines in
each fascicle — gray wool but apparently
no bristles

Opuntia triacantha W. Antigua, Wullschlaegel
No 254 1849 —



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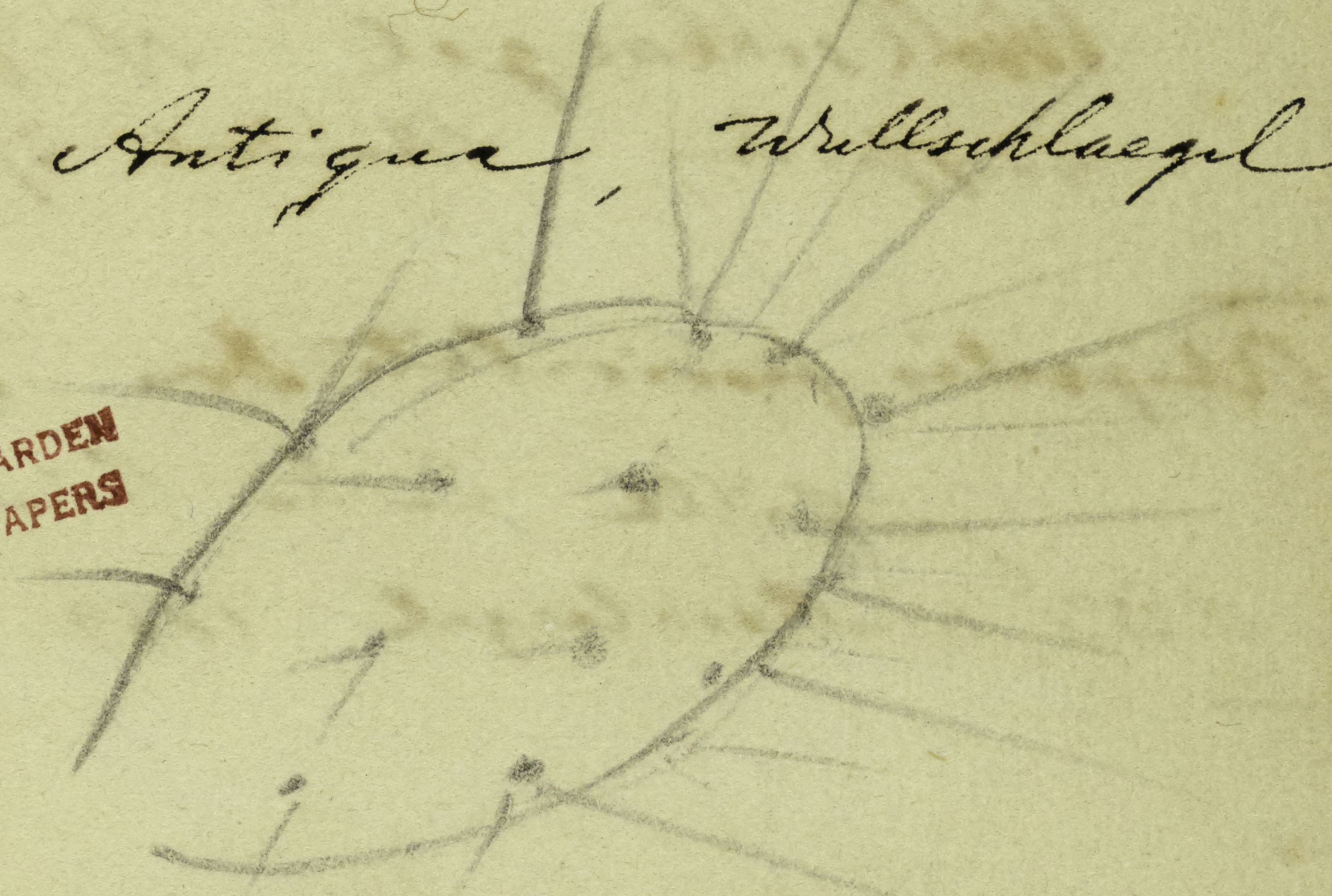


Joints small elongated obovate
areolae numerous, bristles few short brown,
spines stout 1–2 rarely 3. fl. small
yellow; ovary with numerous areolae, bristles
only on the uppermost. stigma 5.

O. vulgaris Tyrol! Hausmann leg.
a large form of our common plant
Fiume leg Noë is the same, with spines
Botzen, Leo " "
Navarin Gussone seems the same, but
only a flower, which is much larger

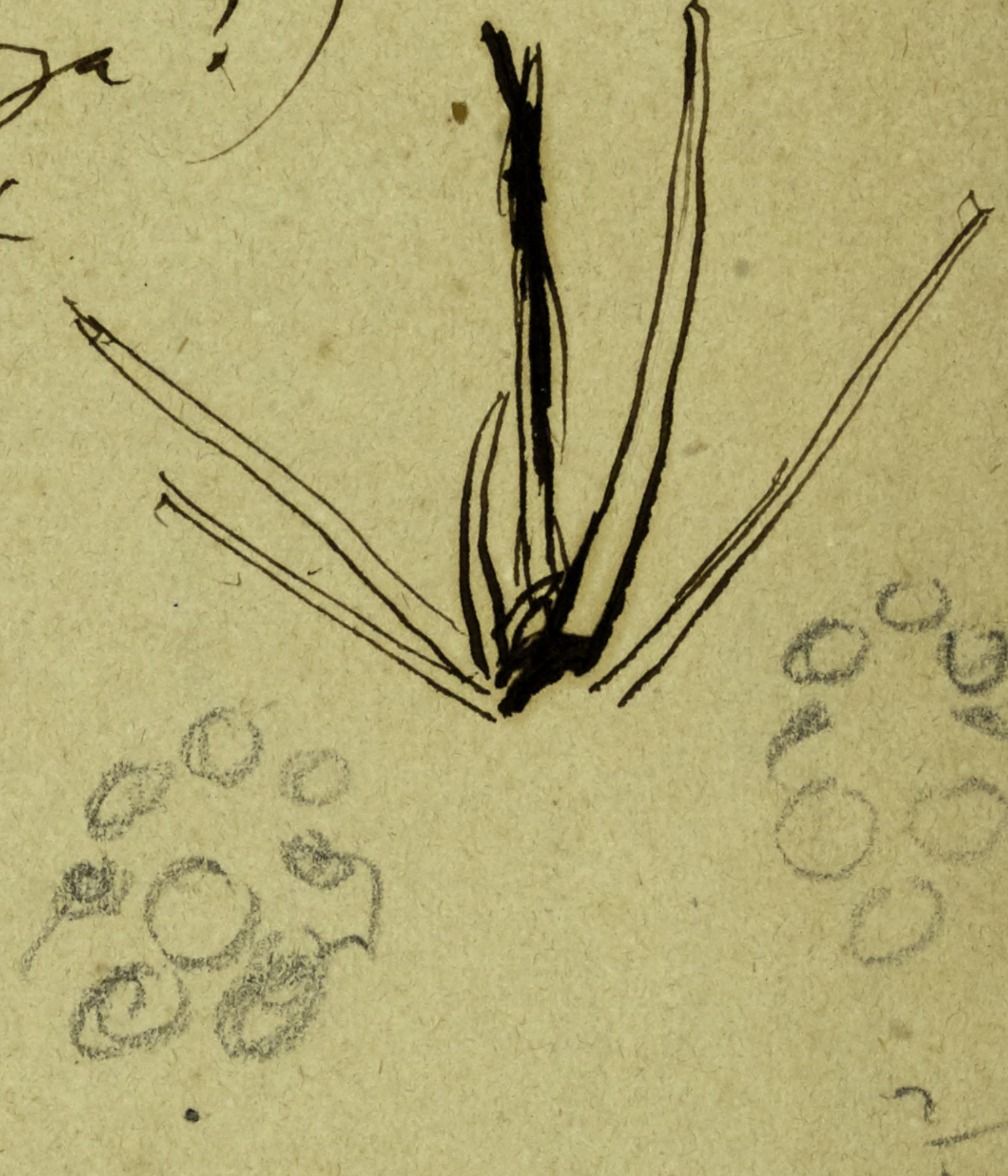
O. [illegible] areolae [illegible], not even with wool

Cactaceae of Herb Hooker

Aug. 1857

Mamillariae only a few from Wright and Fendler
viviparum, micromeris, Scheeri, macromeris

Echinocactus a few from Wright:
horizonthalonius, sinuatus, longehamatus
and one from Gillies (Chili, Mendoza?)
flower much like that of E. setispinus — shape — form of sepals etc.; but spines stout, 1 central? stouter and longer than others, or are there two lateral ones? — the only remarkable thing are two very short stout spines, like spurs, curved downward



Cereus Greggii enneacanthus stramineus
dubius Fendleri triglochidiatus
chloranthus dasyacanthus Roetteri
in fruit (Wright N. P. f. 1851–52)
Caespitosus Wright 224 & Lindh. 402
Berlandieri Berlandier 2427 = 993

C. myriacanthus Mendoza. (who is author and where described?) cylindric many ribbed 1½" diamt. areolae very close — spines resembling very much those of Opuntia erinacea — reddish brown

3402

Cargerones deflexed — flower patent, 6 inches long; tube and especially ovary densely covered with numerous areolae which bear fulvous long coarse wool, ~~expect~~ enveloping whole lower part of flower; petals white? red? — fruit enveloped in same red fulvous wool — seeds very numerous small smooth.

Several others from Patagonia &c one named "melanacanthus" Mendoza shorter, black thin spines; very few scales on ovary and tube, large white flower

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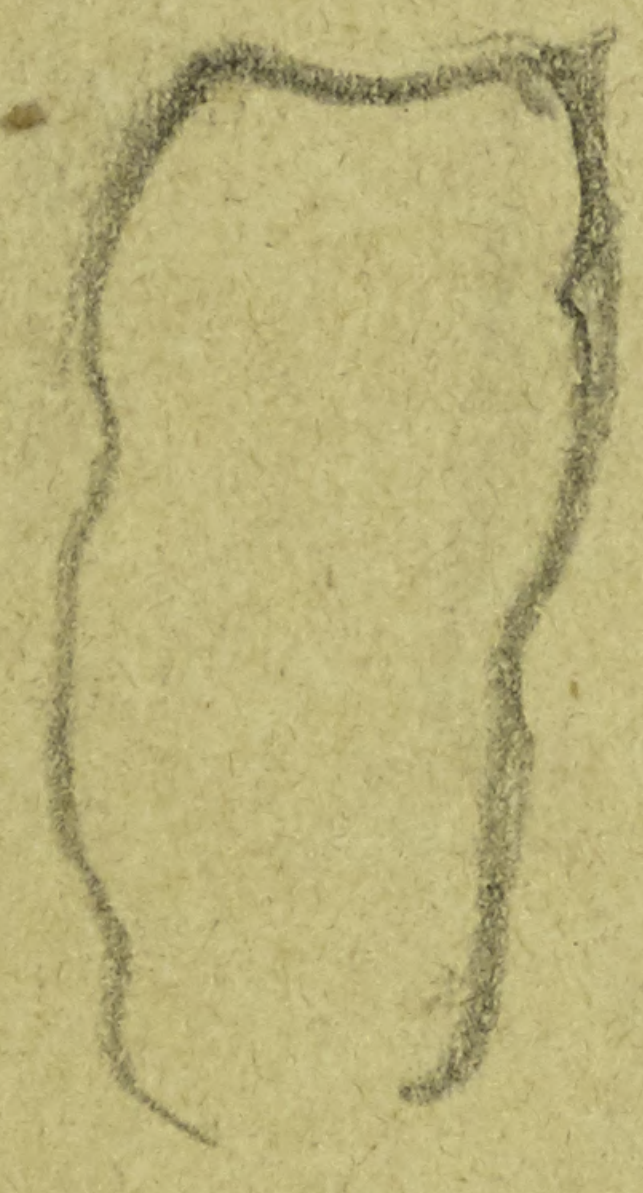

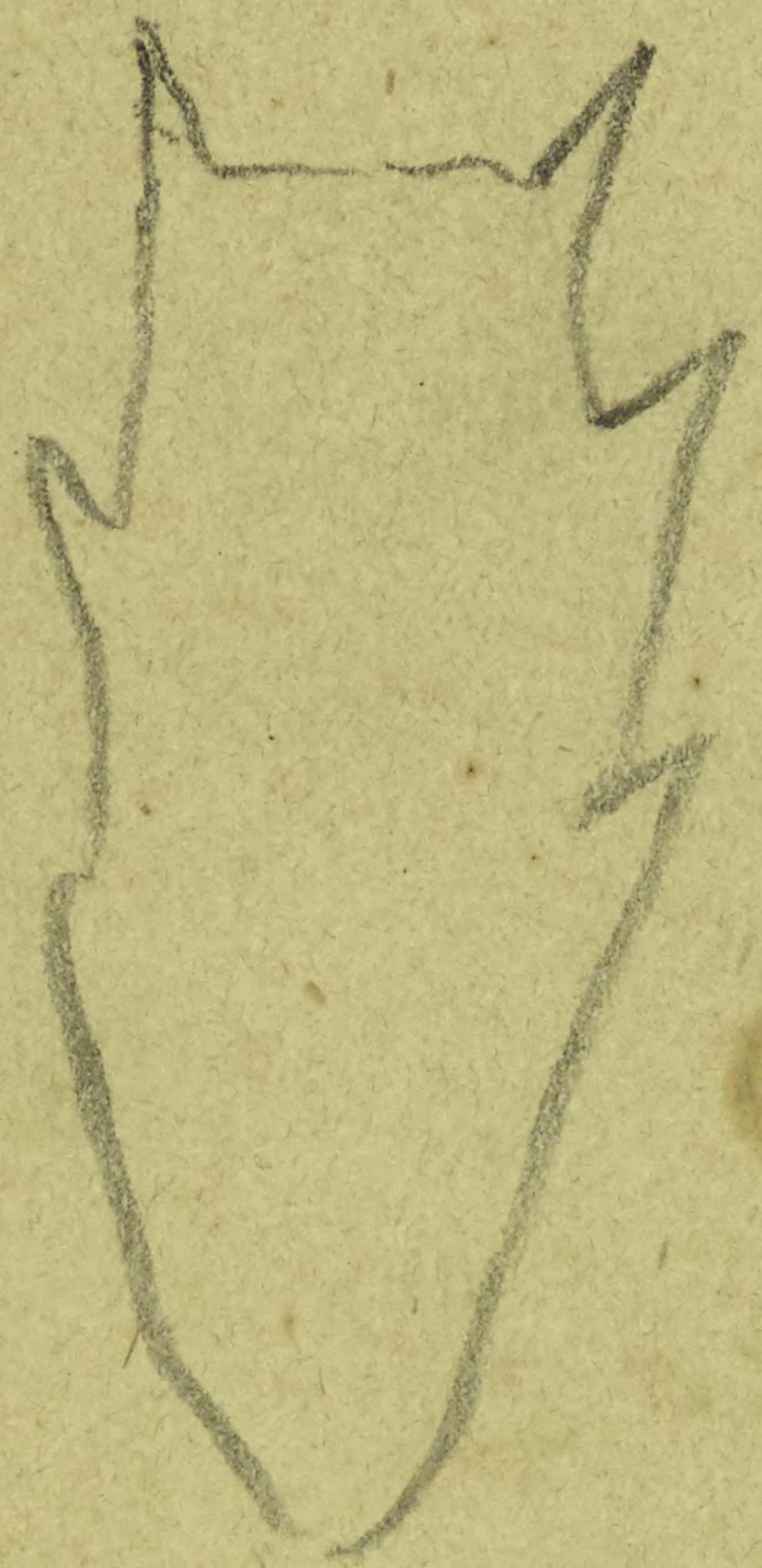

Epiphyllum (Cereus Gardner Mss) Russelianum V. Organ Mtns Brazil Gardner 429. 4500–6000 feet high — on trunks or also on soil.

— truncatus (C. truncatus DC)
→ Common in the virgin forests on the
〃 trunks ~~of~~ and branches of large trees occasionally also on rocks; April 1837 Geo. Gardner, No 430. Brazil, Organ Mtns

~~**Phyllocactus** ? Sta Martha (Venezuela ?)~~
~~Epiphytal on trees April 1845 John Purdie,~~
~~— Joints like Phyllocactus 6–25 inches long 3 wide obtusely crenate flowers from the upper crenations~~

Venezuela Cactus Früchte v. Kew

1. Tuna brava ~~Opuntia~~ globose Opuntia fruit
2 Cardon redondo Cereus sexangularis, small, rostrate fruit
3. Cardon chato mayor C. pentagonus the largest Opuntia fruit
4 Cardon aplastado menor C. pentagonus var smaller globose, bearing flow[ers] long fulvous hair at base
5 Cardon chato Cereus larger globose fruit, bearing flowers no opening
6. Cardon chato C. pentagonus var fruit oval, 1½ inches long
7 Cardon manzano C. decemangulare large globose fruit no flowers
8 Tuna brava sin espina Opuntia fruit = 1, more oval, a little larger
9 Tuna brava mayor Cereus kugliche frucht, mit blüthe ohne bart; frucht [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] off — = 5
10 Cardon largo Cereus long fruit = Phyllocereus
11 Pitajaya larga y grande Cereus Pitahaya — [illegible] frucht
12 Cardon Dato Cereus decemangulare spiny fruit

3 and 9 are evidently transposed

3403

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A Handbook of British Fungi,

BY

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Author of Index Fungorum Britannicorum; Fungi Britannici Exsiccati;
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